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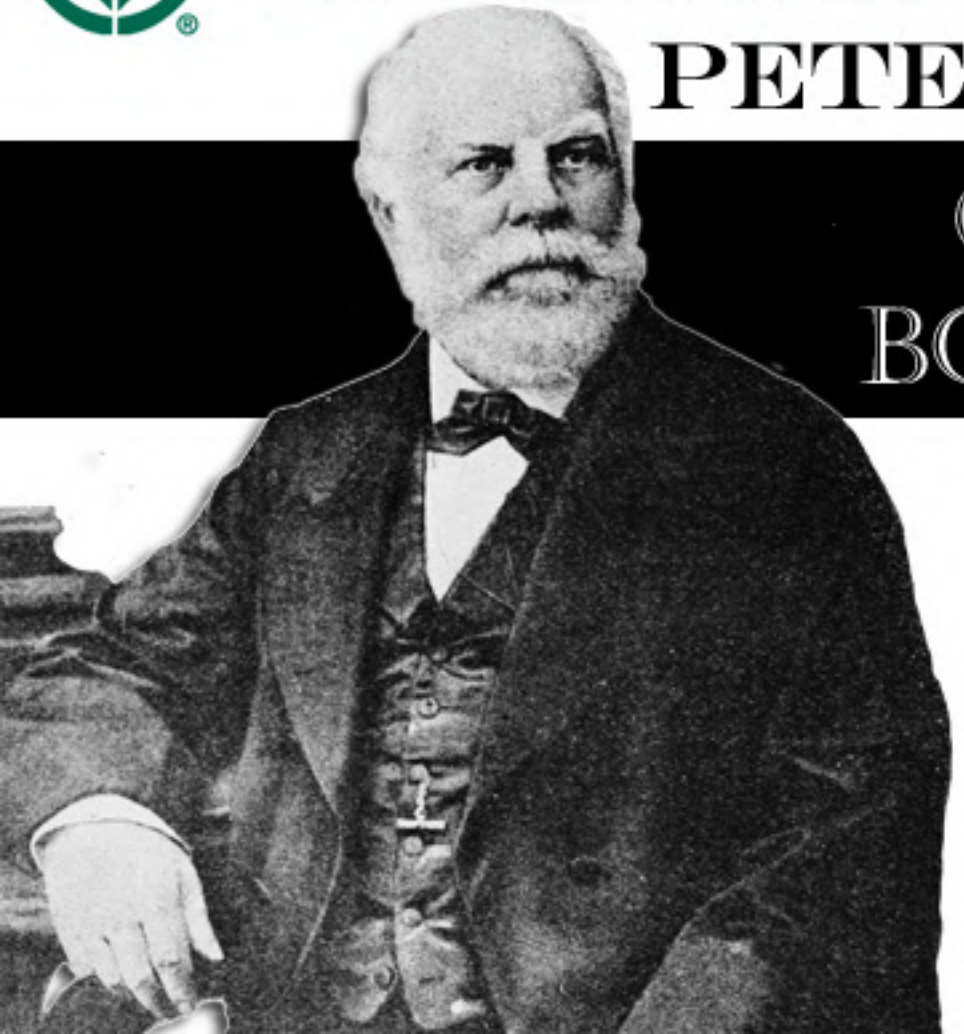

Pagination Note:
Since many of the items lack a specific page number, the page number displayed online refers to the sequentially created number each item was given upon cataloging the materials.

July 7th 1876 {Sheet 420-421.

Echinocactus

G. N. Hitchcock — Boundary Line south of San Diego with Agave Shawii & Cereus Emoryi

Pl. in May (& June) now fruiting — Stem Large Globose 21 ribbed plant, 13 inches high, 12 inches diameter. Ribs somewhat oblique thick & broad with shallow grooves below, Compressed with narrow grooves upwards. slightly interrupted by transverse furrow, starting from a depression between the areolae, which are nearly touching! Areolæ ferruginous areola oval, florif[illegible] ous elongated, upwards wider glandular pseudospine, between them; — both together about 10 lines long, not quite one inch long, florif areola about 5-6 lin. long, florif. - Centrals 7 or both nearly equal — touching each other, separated by a narrow depression, almost a groove:

4 central spines ashy reddish, finally annulate slightly curved, lower & upper & lower 1 3/4 inch long, flat, broad, lateral ones a little shorter angular: radial spines 12 to 16 - number weaker, shorter about 1 inch long, upper & lower strongest, lateral & outer upper ones reflexed obliquely & somewhat twisted.

Pl. May & June 1/2 inch long, and wide, campanulate, lower sepals closely imbricated, lower ones reniform, upper ovate, crenulate or ovary 30-40, or tube 40-45.; petals 20 to 22 spatulate, obtuse, Crenate, Crenate, acutulate, purplish brown or dirty Ovary 9 mm nectariferous cavity 1 3/4 mm, arched over & almost closed; stamens part of tube 12 mm; thick fleshy & petaloous; Anthers.

Style thick deeply (about 3/4 or sometimes more) divided into 16 or 18 stig Cream erect, stigmas Berry

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 cm
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15.

++ ~~$~~ Fruit dry and spiny; flowers yellow.

10. *O. tessellata*, Engelm. Much branched, bushy, from a stout ligneous trunk; joints slender, covered with angular flattened ashy-gray tubercles, ~~tip~~ wards bearing long single loosely sheathed spines; yellow flowers small; small oval fruit covered with long brown bristles; seeds with a very broad flat shape. — Cact. of Pacif. R. Rep. ~~2~~ iv. p. 52, t. 21.

Throughout the Californian desert from the mountains to the Colorado, and into Arizona. ++ Bushes 4 to 6 feet high; trunk solid, sometimes 2 inches in diameter; joints only ¼ or ⅓ inch thick; spines 1 or 2 inches long; flowers 6 to 9 lines wide; fruit 9 lines long; seeds 2 lines wide.

11. *O. echinocarpa*, Engelm. & Big. A low much branched and spreading shrub; ++ joints ovate-clavate, densely covered with numerous spines, 3 or 4 stouter, 8 to 16 weaker ones in a bunch, which are ~~spines~~, loosely coated with a whitish glistening sheath; flowers pale greenish yellow, about 2½ inches wide; fruit depressed, deeply umbilicate, very spiny: few seeds (2 lines wide), with a broad flat shape. — ~~Pac. R. R. Rep. v. p. 57, t. 18~~ Cact. Bound. Colorado Exp. 51, t. 14, fig. 5–10; Bot. Ives ~~Rep. Bot. p. 14~~.

Common in the desert from the Mountains to the Colorado River and into Arizona. ++ Usually only 1 to 1½ feet high, very showy from its conspicuous ~~1–2 inches long~~, shining spines, an inch or two long.

12. *O. serpentina* Engelm. A large straggling densely branched shrub; joints elongated ~~cylindric~~, covered with oblong prominent tubercles, which bear bunches of numerous short spines, which very soon ~~cover~~ ing their incons picuous sheaths; flowers clustered, greenish-yellow, reddish externally; ~~6 whitish~~ 6, whitish: ~~1½ inches~~ petals spatulate, obtuse; stigmas ; fruit broadly oval, deeply umbilicate; seeds thick, irregular, with a narrow shape. — Ann Journ. Sci. 2. ser. xiv. ~~Sci. Lond.~~ 338.

Common near the coast, at San Diego, Parry, Hitchcock. ++ Bushes 3 to 5 feet high; spines 8 to 15 in a bunch, 3 to 6 lines long; ++ flowers 1½ inches wide; fruit about

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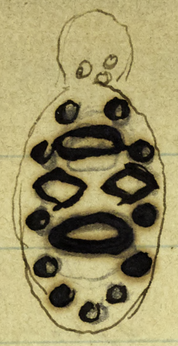
Gabb No. 11.

Hibbard 49-421

perhaps = E. Californica Mow.
or E. Emoryi Eng

1508



Echinocactus Peninsulae

major, simplex, globosus, demum cylindricus, sub 21 costatus, costis rectis s. varius spiralibus.

Areolis ovatis approximatis aculeis quatuor centralibus rubellis robustis, compressis angulatis annulatis inferiore robustissimo deorsum hamato radialibus longiore sub 11 impari omnibus robustis, superioribus longioribus

Areola florifera glandulas lignescentes gerente demum

Floribus ex aurantiaco rubellis s. sanguineis apicalibus, petalis pluriseriatis campanulatis, ovario squamis sepaloideis sparsim vestito

bacca ovata, squamis sepaloideis sparsim instructa

Var β. depauperata minor, aculeis radialibus pallidioribus gracilioribus, centralibus omnibus rectis.

Cape San Lucas to near San Diego. Gravelly soil not far from the coast, not over 200–300 feet elevation; β. more in the Mountains & northward — ~~All degrees of transition obser~~

12 to rarely 15 inches diameter, 1 to 3–5 feet high, very rarely even 8 feet high. — Radial spines 2–3 cent., central ones 4–6, lower one even 8 centim. long. Bright red when young; ~~fruit~~ filled with a gelatinous pulp. — All the transition degrees to var β were observed; it is more globose, and rarely more than 6 inches diameter.

over

Evidently near Emoryi on one side, which, however
has more equal spines, LeContei on the other,
which has much more numerous & weaker radial spines
and greenish flowers, and cylindraceus with the
hooked spines and also small greenish flowers.

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Species 11. Echinocactus (Visnaga) Fig 5 of Sketch

Plant about 1 foot in diameter, continues nearly globular until it reaches this diameter when it begins to elongate & grows 3 & 5 feet high, in some rare instances reaching a height of 8 feet & very rarely over 15 inches thick. No woody skeleton, the outer layer of 1 or 2 inches thick big rather tough, thick easily cut by a knife, the interior having about the consistency of a turnip, very juicy & of the taste of a raw cucumber. By chewing this heart to extract its abundant sap, many a poor wretch has been preserved from that most terrible of tortures, death from thirst. It is perhaps the most valuable plant of the L. Cal. deserts. Surface covered by about 20 well marked longitudinal ribs, occasionally showing a tendency to a spiral direction; spines (see very characteristic specimen) large, & of 3 classes — small radiating ones, a Smaller series of larger ones more erect, and in each group one very big straight spine, curved at its end & pointing downwards. These spines, when fresh are a brilliant red & give to the plant a peculiar appearance.

Fruit straw or greenish yellow, irregularly pear shaped from compression, consisting of a thin stratum of firm flesh surrounding a mass of whitish gelatinous or gummy matter in which are imbedded the black seeds — recently in its cross section & consistency, my rather imperfect recollection of the fruit of the "may apple" (Podophyllum). When perfectly ripe, the interior matter with its seeds can be all forced out through a very small aperture & is a sort of tasteless ropy, semi-fluid gum. The fruit is grouped to the number of 10 & 20 at the extreme apex of the plant. Its surface is polished but covered with scattered, rudimentary imbrications (the remains of the scales of the calyx?) Flower about 1½ inches long, bell shaped, 2 or 3 rows of petals of variable color, usually blood red bordered by orange yellow, the yellow sometimes encroaching on the red or even entirely replacing it.

In the higher mountains and again towards the Northern limit of the species, a deparperated form of the plant is found, differing from the latter developed in being usually smaller & with the marked distinction that the smaller spines become more slender, lie closer to the plant, the hook of the long spine straightens out & the spines lose their red color. A single specimen of this form, compared with a single vigorous one would be at once pronounced a distinct species, but the change from one to the other was traced in several places, both in ascending mountains & in travelling North. The plant extends from Cape S. Lucas to near San Diego, the specimens towards the extreme Northern limit of the range being rarely more than 6 inches in diameter & usually with the aberrant form of spines. Habitat in gravelly soil, preferring an elevation of not more than 2000 or 3000 feet above the ocean.

1569

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 cm
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Species 12 Echinocactus (Visnaga No 2)

Resembles No 11 in form, habits &c – except in the character of the spines (see specimens) Is undoubtedly a distinct species & was found only in the vicinity of Molegé on the mountain sides at a height of 1000 feet above the Gulf of Cal. May be found also elsewhere in the mountain range that I never observed it. Fruit & flower unknown.

No 13 Mamillaria ("Pitahayita" in common with all the other Mamillarias &c see note ante)

This species is also sometimes improperly called "Chirindes" which it resembles in its spines & is equally dangerous for horses or cattle

Branches starting from a common base, not bifurcate, about a foot in height & 2 to 3 inches in diameter, a dozen to 20 in number. Mamillae large, prominent, narrow & 8 or 10 rows on a branch, each surmounted by a group of large strong spines placed so closely as to interlace profusely. Fruit & flower unknown – Inhabits the earth, found in gravelly & rocky ground on the E. coast near Loreto, especially in the vicinity of San Juan.

No 14 Mamillaria (Pitahayita)

About the size & appearance of No 13 except that the mamillae are much smaller, more numerous & differs in the spines (see specimens) Same loc. (Fruit & flower unknown)

No 15. Mamillaria (Pitchayita)

Branches a dozen or more covering an area of 2 or 3 feet, a foot more or less in height, 1½ to 2 inches thick, mamillae small & covered with fine, slender spines the longest of

(N 87 / Cer. Schottii)

which are not more than ¼ of an inch in length, the preceding species; number of ribs about the same, but with the intermediate channels much more shallow; color lighter than No 7, often yellowish; spines placed further apart & larger than in No 7. (see specimens) Flower simple, bell shaped, (see dried flower) petals brownish or purplish red bordered by deep orange. Fruit dark red ( ) longitudinal section subelliptical, transverse section circular, no spines on its surface which is as smooth as an olive, & which it resembles except in color.

Grows in rocky ground on the volcanic tables from Comondu Lat. 25° to near Rosario Lat 30°

No 9. Cereus (Pitahayita) (This name "Pitahayita" is applied indiscriminately to nearly all the Mammillarias and in fact to everything for which the natives have no specific name, thus including 9 or 10 small species of this family, they having no generic term to express the equivalent of our word cactus.)

No 9. is, like the succeeding, a small plant – branches close to the ground, forming clumps of from 1 to 3 feet across, made up of very densely arranged branches about a foot in length & 1 to 2½ inches thick. Fruit & flower unknown – spines (see

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Echeveria nitida Lindley
San Diego — Thos. Jarvis

Aug 23. 1876

fruit green, not quite ripe
but full grown.
about 40 lunate scales

1510

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Arnold Arboretum Library
Plant Building
Jamaica Plain 30, Mass.

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APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST,

Marble Building Cor. Fourth & Olive Sts. St Louis, Mo.

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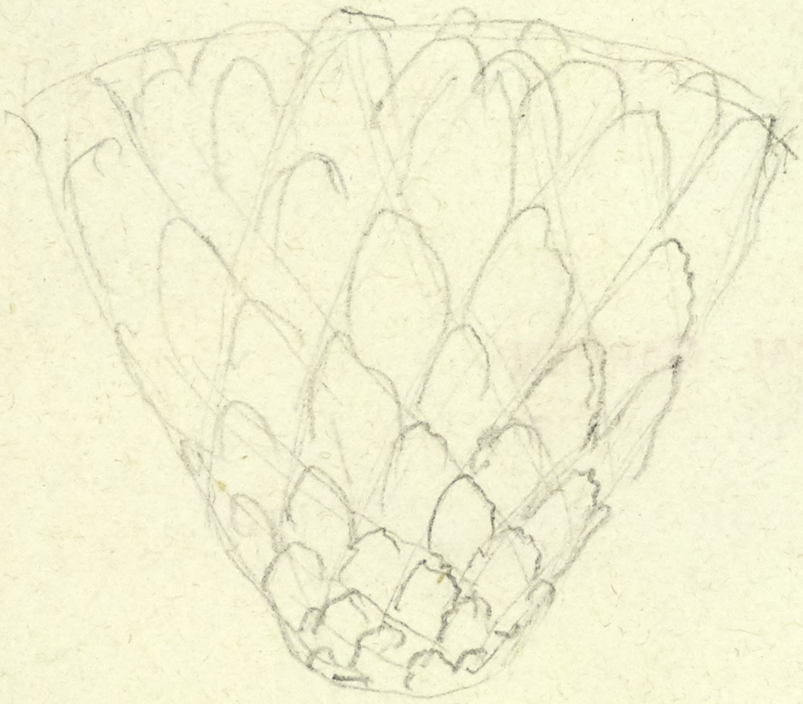
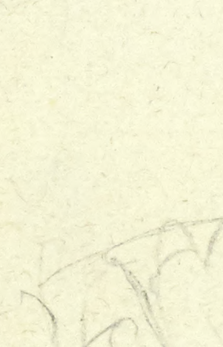
Echinocereus

from San Diego: H.B. Mesa

May 5 1876



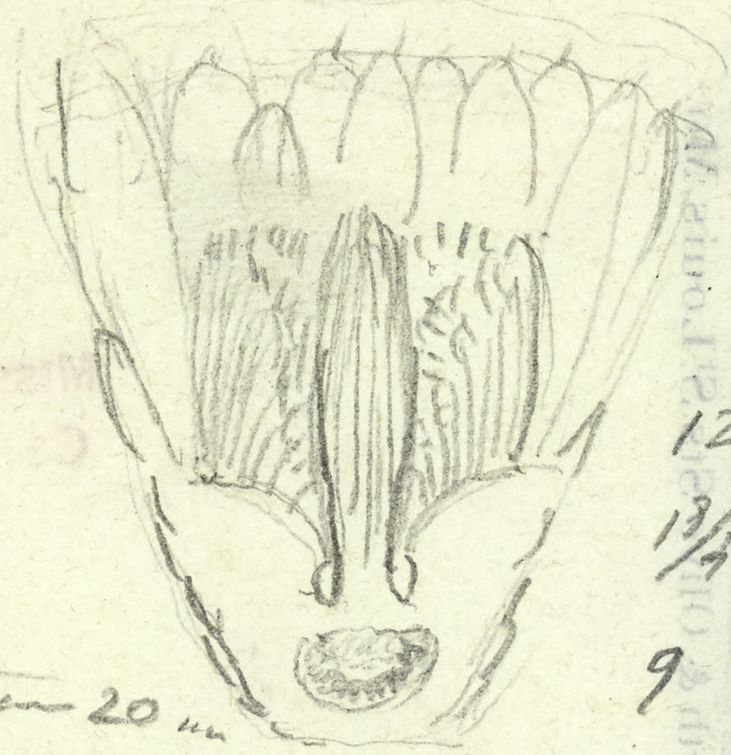
30-40 sepals of ovary
& calyx tube
20 petals



style divided
to near base
abt 1 3/4 m.m.

18 filiform green-
-yellowish stigma

petal



stigma 20 m.m.
style 2 m.m.

37 m.m. flower

22 petals

12 stamens
all of tube

13/4 m.m. height

9 m.m. ovary

GRAY HERBARIUM
Harvard University

1511

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1512

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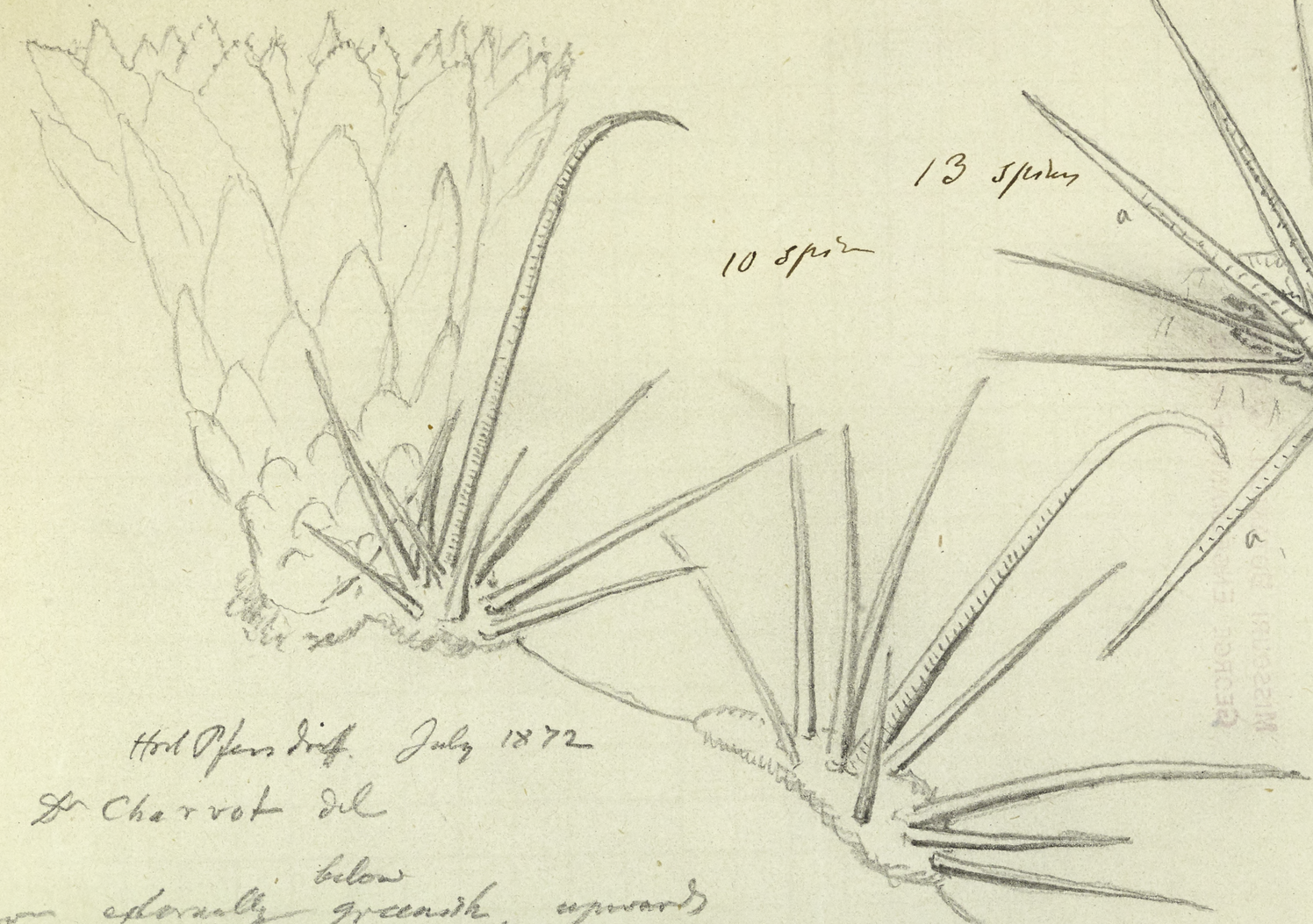
Echinocactus Californicus Lem. Mono Cal. 1846

13 spines

10 spines



Hort Pfersdrff. July 1872

Dr Charvot del

flower externally greenish, upwards below
and internally yellow

H. Pfersdorff

15 March 1877

Klein del

a a a upper central spine
b. lower hooked central spine

Copy to Coll. Dr A Weber

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Echinocactus Californicus Lem.

fl. at Rosendorffs Paris 1872

dried flower rec'd from Dr A Weber

May 13 '77

1513

petal x2

64 mm long

dried 52 mm

x10

Pollen x415

x2

$\frac{20}{415}$ = 0,048 mm

anther oval 1 mm long

21 sepals of ovary

30 sepals of tube. Gradually larger

30 petals

style 24 mm

stig 14 - 8 / 32

nectarian cavity 2 mm

stamineal part of tube 5 mm with contractile projection almost closing nect. cavity and base of lowest stamen

21 - 25 sepals of ovary (24 Weber)

16 - 20 lower sepals (ciliate) of tube (20 ")

16 - 20 inner sepals

30 petals { 40 - 45 ")

Style 24 mm ground (dry) } 32 mm

stig = 14 ; 8 mm long

inégaux, triangulaires-arrondis, entiers, verts à bords jaunes. Tube très charnu, épais de 0m,025 à 0m,03, portant une vingtaine de squames ispaloïdes, d'un vert jaunâtre bordées de jaune, très légèrement rubescentes à la pointe, s'allongeant peu à peu et passant insensiblement en pétales au nombre de 40 à 45, disposés sur 3 rangs, d'un jaune serin pur, allongés, ondulés sur les bords et terminés en pointe; ceux du rang extérieur sont plus larges que

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cm 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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For .....

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placés à la moitié inférieure de l'aréole, longs de 0,m04, jaunes cornés striés de taches pourpres transversales (de même forme et de même couleur que les 3 intérieurs supérieurs).
Plus tard tous les aiguillons deviennent cornés-brunâtres.

Cette description, faite sur un exemplaire adulte tout à fait authentique, diffère un peu de celle de Labouret, ainsi que des indications données par Salm (in Allg. Gart.). Ces deux auteurs n'ont observé que dix jeunes plantes, sur lesquelles le nombre des aiguillons est moindre (8 seulement, dont un seul central) et les côtes plus renflées autour des aréoles. J'ai constaté le même fait sur un jeune exemplaire provenant de la collection de Mr. Palmer de Versailles; sur cet exemplaire d'aiguillon central était aussi beaucoup plus uncinés.

Les <u>fleurs</u> sont jaunes, longues de 0,m05, larges de 0,m06, et sortent au nombre de 8 du sommet tomenteux de la plante.
Ovaire d'un vert clair, couvert d'environ 24 squames imbriquées, triangulaires-arrondies, entières, vertes à bords jaunes. Tube très charnu, épais de 0,m025 à 0,m03, portant une vingtaine de squames lépaloïdes, d'un vert jaunâtre bordées de jaune, très légèrement rubescentes à la pointe, s'allongeant peu à peu et passant insensiblement en pétales au nombre de 40 à 45, disposés sur 3 rangs, d'un jaune serin pur, allongés, ondulés sur les bords et terminés en pointe; ceux du rang extérieur sont plus larges que les intérieurs; les premiers ont 0,m01 de larg., tandis que les intérieurs n'ont que 0,m005 à 0,m006 de large.
Etamines très nombreuses et très grêles, réunies en un faisceau dressé autour du style. Filaments d'un carmin foncé; anthères jaunes.
Style columnaire jaune, divisé très profondément en 16 stigmates dressés.

Malgré des essais réitérés de fécondation artificielle, la fructification n'a pas eu lieu, de sorte qu'à mon grand regret je ne connais pas les graines.

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Dr Alberer scr. Mart. 1877

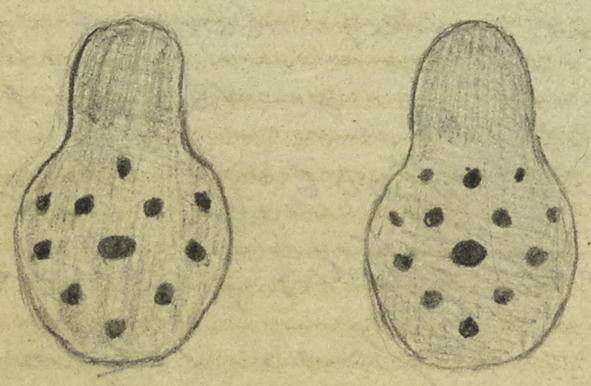
Echinocactus californicus Mony.

Monville, catal. 1846
Cels, catal. 1847 et seq.
Salm, Cact. 1849
id., Allgem. Gartenzeit. 1850 pag. 394 (sub E. Pottsii)
Labouret, monogr. 1852 pag. 199

Un bel exemplaire de $0^{m},30$ diam. sur $0^{m},21$ haut. a fleuri en juillet 1872 chez M. Pfersdorff à Paris. C'est sur cet exemplaire que a été faite la description qui suit, ainsi que les dessins ci-joints.

Tige subglobuleuse, d'un vert un peu glaucescent, sommet déprimé garni d'un tomentum épais, court, en forme de feutre, jaunâtre. Côtes 15 à 20, épaisses, droites, un peu sinuées entre les aréoles. L'exemplaire décrit a 15 côtes à la base, mais plusieurs d'entre elles se bifurquent au sommet. Sillons aigus. Aréoles distantes de $0^{m},03$, grandes, garnies d'un feutre court ~~jaunâtre dans le~~ d'abord jaunâtre plus tard noirâtre et disparaissant presque entièrement vers la base de la plante, prolongées en dessus en faisceau d'aiguillons en une aréole florifère à la partie inférieure de laquelle on trouve habituellement une ou plusieurs glandes cornées jaunes semblables à des aiguillons tronqués et rudimentaires.

Aiguillons forts, rigides, tous arrondis, annelés, au nombre de 11 à 13, disposés de la manière suivante : (Voyez la figure schématique ci-contre).



H intérieurs, dont le plus inférieur est tout à fait central et le plus vigoureux de tous ; il est annelé, arrondi, long d'environ $0^{m},06$, épais de $0^{m},002$, recourbé au sommet, de couleur pourpre, jaune à la pointe. Les 3 intérieurs supérieurs atteignent environ $0^{m},04$ de long., ils sont droits, jaunes cornés avec des taches pourpres disposées par ci par là en stries ou zônes transversales.

Extérieurs 7 à 9, rayonnants, dont 2 ou 4 à la moitié supérieure de l'aréole, plus grêles, plus jaunes et atteignant 3 centimètres ; les 5 autres sont

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
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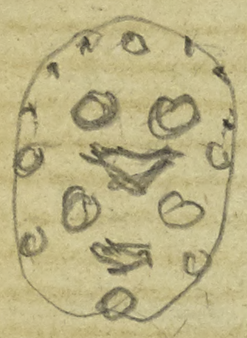
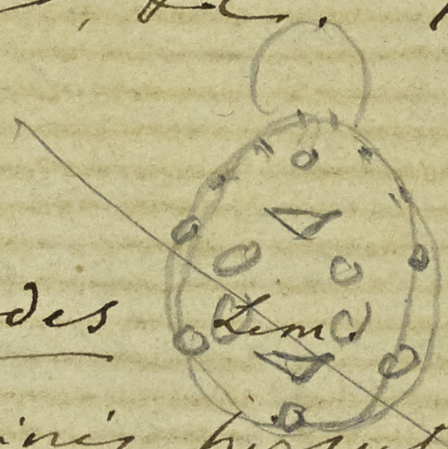
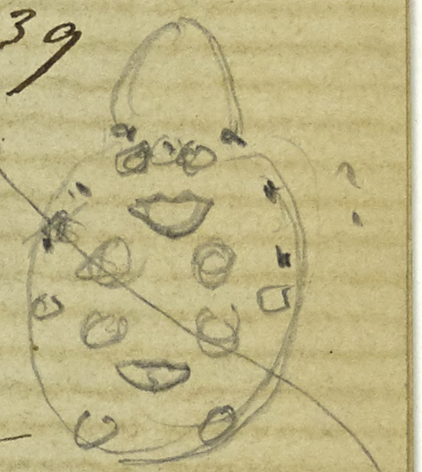
= E. Weberi ? Dr A. Weber, Mank 1877

ex Lemaire, Cactearum genera nova species jam novae, &c. 1839

pag. 106







Echinocactus acanthodes Lem.

Etymol. ἀκανθώδης, spinis hirsutus

Diagn. Globosus, vertice vix impresso, atro-viridi, inter aculeorum fasciculos mammatus, vicies et semel costatus, ad areolas inflatus, aculeisque robustissimis, numerosissimis (18), triformibus, longissimis, alüs rectis purgentibus, alüs horizontalibus rectis aut subcurvatis, maxime intricatis undique horridus, et cet. ... ?

21 ribs

18 spines of different lengths

Costae subspirales, parum altae, ad areolas inflatae, inter easque notabiliter mammatae / areolae tomento satis abundanti, albido-fusco, ultra fasciculum late producto, diuque persistenti munitae, confertissimae, ovatae, aculeis triformes, duodeviginti in numero, regulariter sic dispositis: 1° sex interni, quorum duo superi erecti, supra applanati, subtus rotundati, 16-18 lineas longi, tertius erectus, rhombaeus, robustior et latior, fere bipollicaris (18-21 lin.); duo sequentes, medians, vix extrinsecus curvati, duobus superis robustiores et paulo longiores, anguloso-teretes; sextus in infimum curvatus, sursum applanatus, secundum angulos, 18 lin. longus; 2° sex externi

1514

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 cm
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multo minus quam praecedentes robustè, longi-
s striati, inter se subaequales (11–13 lin. long.),
trietis aut subapplanati, quorum primus ad
fasciculi verticem solus situs, aliquando
deficiens; alii quinque de medio fasciculo ad
imum radiatim dispositi, quatuor bifarii,
recti, paulo longiores et robustiores, quintus que
solus ad imum dejectus, parumque curvatus;
3° sex denique alii itidem externi, sex illis
supra citatis antecedentes (a medio fasciculo ad
summum), multo minus citatis omnibus gracitiores,
sex externorum alio rum longitudinem adaequantes,
bifarie dispositi, vix recti aut hinc inde
recurvati, obsoletissime striati, crassitudine de
medio fasciculo ad summum decrescentes,
alterutro antico aliquando deficiente; adulti
quatuor majores interni ad basim purpurascentes,
ad verticem translucide lutescentes, dein
obsolete rubro-cinerascentes; juniores ....??

Ad summum aculeorum fasciculum unumquemque
in areola late producta, pro nectario (a me
primo in quibusdam Cacteis, maxillariis et
Echinocactis, ~~dum~~ animadverso) mox evanescenti,
exoriuntur una duaeve appendiculae, in juventa
hodierno statu (mihi saltem) adhuc inexplicabiles,
aculeos abortatos sat bene simulantes, eisque
Echinocactorum plurium supra descriptorum
(ex. gr. E. hystricha canthi et pycnoxiphi) citatis
plane analogicae. Baccae pollicares, squammosae!
Species quidem superba, aculeorum dispositione singulari
et longitudine (prae plantae statura exigua) facile
in posterum invita diagnosi necnon incompleta
recognoscenda; specimen unicum, nunc casu infeliciter
mortuum, in museo meo conservatum, 4½ poll. erat
altum, sex latum, mihi a Dom. Courant, amatori
gratiae. Portano officiose communicatum.
(Havre)

Undique aculeis praegrandibus, conspicuissimis, maximeque
intricatis omnino horrens, unde nomen! Grana vero
reperta quae germinaverunt.

Patria ei est California.

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Echinocactus acanthodes Lem.

Labouret (Monogr. pag. 194) a reproduit la description de Lemaire, mais sa traduction française fourmille de fautes d'impression et d'erreurs de traduction. Il place avec raison la plante décrite par Coulter. Il ajoute (pag. 196) que cette espèce est fréquemment confondue avec l'Echinocactus californicus.

Je me rappelle avoir vu dans le temps (vers 1850) une des plantes de semis dont parle Lemaire; elle était peu développée, mais avait effectivement l'apparence d'un Echinocacte à gros côtes comme le californicus. Peut-être la plante existe-t-elle encore dans quelque vieille collection française; je prendrai des informations à cet égard.

D'après la description de Lemaire, la plante me paraît voisine de l'Ech. cylindraceus!

Le prince de Salm avait placé l'Ech. acanthodes parmi les Theloidia; mais c'était une erreur grossière.

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Mr. Courant, qui d'après Levaire, a reçu l'Echin. acanthody de Californie, était un riche armateur du Havre, qui possédait une splendide collection de Cactées, et qui profitait de ses relations maritimes pour introduire des exemplaires adultes de Cactées provenant de divers points de l'Amérique. Je crois (sans cependant en être absolument sûr) que c'est également lui qui a élevé de graines l'Echinocactus californicus. Il est malheureusement impossible aujourd'hui d'avoir des renseignements précis et certains sur la provenance exacte de ces plantes. Peut-être proviennent-elles de la péninsule californienne. Dans tous les cas leur facies et leurs affinités indiquent qu'elles sont originaires des régions situées au nord du mexique.

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The 3 ultimate radial stems together with

Cactaceæ of the
Californian
Peninsula
Wm M Gabb 1867

№ 12 Echinocactus (Visnaga № 2) Resembles № 11 in form, habit etc except in the character of the spines Therefore undoubtedly a distinct species ; found only in the vicinity of Molejé, on the mountain sides, 1000 feet high. Fr. & fl unknown to me

Found in same locality where № 11 was found but much more restricted.

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Gabb. № 12

1515

Ech. Emoryi var rectispinus

~~Gabbii (ad E. Emoryi ?)~~

Echinocactus ~~Emoryi var Gabbii~~

major simplex globosus demum cylindricus

sub 26- costatus

Areolis ovatis

Aculeis rubellis robustis annulatis

singulo centrali longissimo recto s. leviter deorsum

8 radialibus rectis, 3 superioribus long. ribus robustioribus, infimo debili.

Areolae 2 cent or more long; ~~longest central~~

spine 12-13 cent lg, upper radial ones 4-5

lower ones 1½-3 cent long, pelor

The 3 upper radial spines occupy ~~form~~ together with

the central spine pretty the same plane as the 4 central

ones in the allied species.

Plant closely allied with E. Emoryi

Cact. Bound pl. 28. and perhaps belonging to it,

but in the latter the 8 or 9 radial spines are

nearly equal, the central one more hooked.

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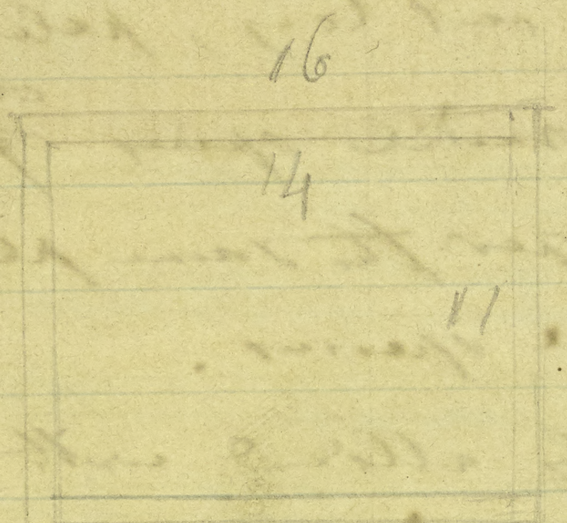

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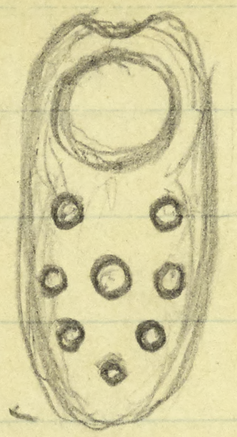
1316

425-Q



Echinocactus Pectinospina Engel. Bot. Gaz. I. 237 + 28
var. acanthostemon
Sonora S. & C. Palmer 1869

Nothing known about the plant, except that the internal parts are eaten.

Areola (young) large, oval, densely white-woolly, bearing (now, young) 7 radial and one central spine; ~~central longest, 2 inches~~ straight or slightly curved upwards, reddish annulated; central longest stoutest, 2 inches long, lowest unpaired radial slenderest, 1 inch long, upper radial pair stoutest.

Flower 2½ inches long (6 cent) ovary 10 l. (2 cent) long; bearing about 25 uniform annulate ciliate scales = 5/13 ord. scales of tube oblong linear 25-30 = same order petals

style

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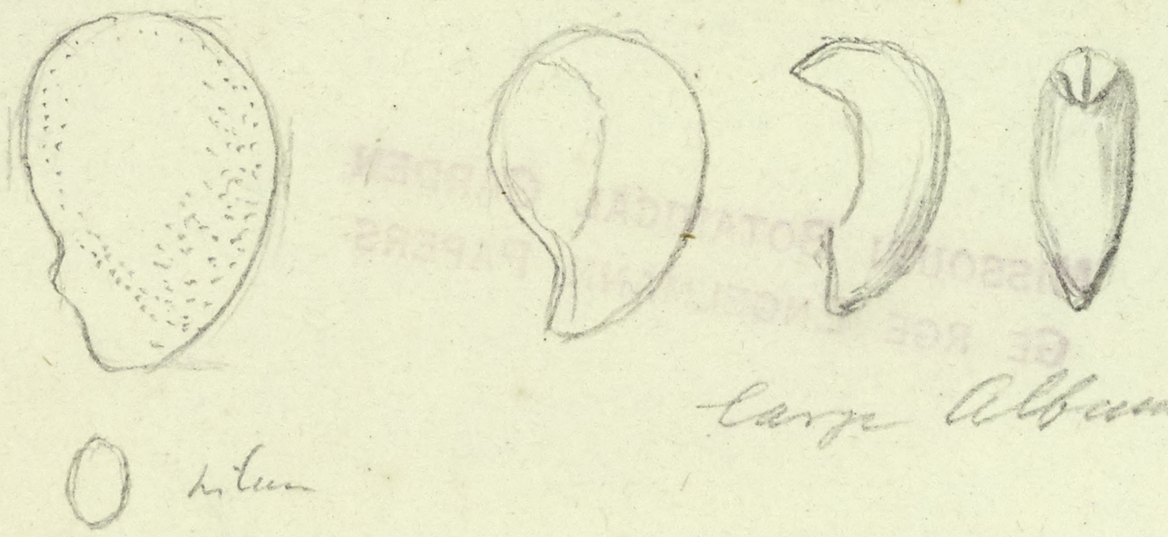
Echinocereus Engelmanni

Feb 23 1876

Lemaire, Palmer 1869

1517

×8



large Albumen

O Lens

×60

much like some forms
of the El Paso Whitei
also Arizona

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Alex. Leitch,

APOTHECARY & CHEMIST,

Cor. 4th & Olive Sts., St. Louis.

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Mex Bound Rep - vol I

1518

Echinocactus Lancyi pl. 41. 38 & pl. opp. p. 122

E Leonteri pl. 52

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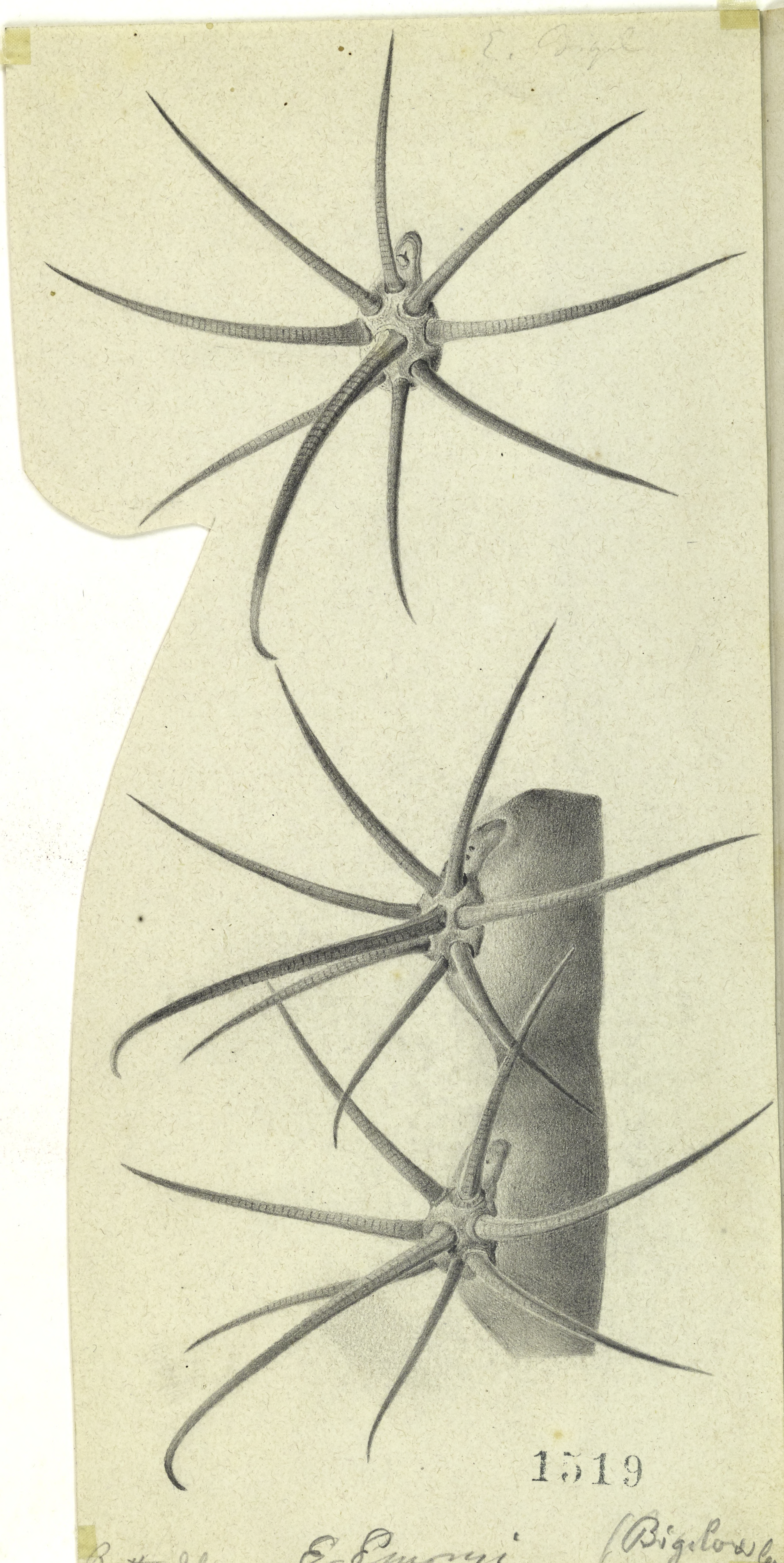

1519

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